CADEMY OF MUSIC-8-Concert Exhibition.

PARTIES OF THE TREE S - Wild West Madison Square Garden S - Wild West Madison Square Garden S - Wild West Madison Square Theatre—8:30—Jim. the Penman. Madison Act. and 5971-87.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Meiri mae and Monitor Nava: Battie.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Alda.

FIRING GARDEN—8—Monte Cristo.

FOOLE'S THEATRE—8—My Partner.

FARDARD THEATRE—8—Rosina Vokes.

FAR FIRATRE—8—Rip van Winkle.

FRAUA PHAATRE—8—Rip van Winkle.

ENION SOTARE PHAATRE—8—FIG Chouses.

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Amusements. 7 Announcements. 8 Announcements. 8 Bankers and Brokkers 7 Business Chances 18 Business Notices. 4 Denounce Academies. 6 Division Notices. 7 Drossmakins. 6 Ercursons. 6 Financial. 7 Instruction. 6	Col. 6-6 Marriaces and Deaths 5 Miscellaneous. 8 4 Musical Instruments. 7 4 New Publications. 6 2 Ocean Steamors. 6 1 Rooms and Flats. 7 3 Sales by Auction 5 2 Situations Wanted 7 5 Steamboats and R. R. 6 3-4 Teachers 7 1 Winter Reserts. 7	1-2 1-2 1-2 1-3 2 2 4-6 2 2 4-6 2 2 2 2 2 3

Business Notices.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-London's latest scandal; features of the Campbell divorce suit. === The Bulgarian question. === Irish Nationalists denouncing the Tory Government. === Attitude of Italy toward the Balkan dispute. ___ Anarchists break up a Radical meeting in Paris. —— Cholera spreading in South America. —— Cabinet changes in Chili.

Domestic .- A woman floats through Ningara Rapids in a barrel. - Fires in Boston and Duluth. ___ Annual Report of Mr. Trenholm, Controller f the Currency. = Suggestions of Admiral Porter as to the speed in the Navy. New disclosures in the post-tradership scandal.

Estatistics of the Life-Saving Service. Strike of glassblowers at Baltimore. === Locking out Knights of Labor in Elmira. = Earthquake shocks in South Carolina, = Alleged attempt at murder by an Anarchist in Chicago.

CITY AND NUBURBAN, -Dr. Vincent and the Rev. Mr. Eaton preached on "Prisoners of Poverty." The McQuade jury talked about. === Prob able murder in Stanton-st. = Skilful work of burglars in Brooklyn. - Sermons in many puipita - William Laimbeer died.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fall weather, followed by cloudiness and perhaps light rain or snow; nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45°; lowest, 29;

Coercion was openly exercised in Ireland yesterday. Meetings in Sligo were broken up at the point of the bayonet, and the speakers were threatened with arrest. Beyond that point the authorities hesitated to go. Possibly they realize what the rest of the world sees plainly, that even if they do arrest the Irish leaders they never can convict them.

Arguments and statistics are no longer needed to justify the existence of the Life-Saving Service; but it is interesting to note some of the figures of the work done in the last fiscal year. Of the 2,726 lives endangered on 322 vessels in distress, only twenty-seven were lost. The value of the property to the safety of which the Service contributed was over \$5,000,000. Thus does the Government engage in works of mercy which pay even from a financial point of view.

A man and his sister-in-law went through the Niagara rapids yesterday in a barrel. If their near relatives did not object, no one else will probably feel called upon to do so. This silly business will soon come to an end. The Bowery dime museums are becoming crowded with fools of this variety, and when the demand falls off the supply will do the same. As a matter of fact, this barrel act has now been performed so often that it can no longer be considered very daring or dangerous.

Democratic wire-pullers who feel pretty well assured that John Keenan will not come back from Canada to get them in trouble by telling all he knows about Sharp, Thompson, Flynn and other worthies are now deciding what changes to try to bring about this winter in the laws affecting this unhappy city. Country members of the Assembly and State Senate are also visiting us for the purpose of studying our needs. The outlook for the taxpayers is never very encouraging here. It would be wellnigh hopeless at present if a Kepublican Legislature did not stand between property interests and Democratic plunderers.

There is one subject which the New-Jersey Legislature has really no need to worry about this winter, although it probably will not refrain from doing so. That is a separate prison for women. In a perfectly regulated State such an institution would exist, of course; but before it was built there would be prison room enough provided to allow the separation of hardened male criminals from those locked up for a first offence. There are only about thirty women convicts at Trenton now, and if the were not overcrowded, no possible als could arise if the keeper were not a Laverty. Practical New-Jersey reformers should bend their energies toward separate ecommodation tor prisoners in early and intermediate stages of wickedness and con-

The newly organized division of economic ornithology in the Department of Agriculture as received many thousands of reports in relation to the pestilential English sparrow. Only one is favorable to the feathered foreign ore, the practically unanimous verdict being

that they ought to be exterminated. These little creatures have actually become a greater scourge than the caterpillars and worms they were expected to destroy. Their rate of increase is enormous, and the new territory which they invade annually is estimated at more than 130,000 square mites. How best to begin to get rid of them is an unsolved problem. It is suggested that if women would wear nothing but English sparrows on their hats the country would soon be free of the

The report of the Controller of the Currency has much to say about the National banks, but it is without plain suggestions as to the basis upon which they can be continued. Mr. Trenholm seems to be principalty, and very properly, impressed with the necessity of defending the banks against the hostile attitude of the Democratic majority in Congress. The problem, he declares, is how to remodel the currency features of the system so as to obtain popular approval for the banks. Then he points out that these corporations will not exist if they can only do so as places of discount and deposit; that they must be allowed to make a profit on the money they handle; and that it does not matter to whom the Government pays interest on bonds. The inference from all this is that the Controller thinks the present system a good one, and that any substitute for it should be as near like the original as possible.

THE SECOND TEIAL OF MOQUADE. The public will watch the second trial of McQuade, which begins to-day, with keen eyes. Interest in the matter has been redoubled by the scandalous failure to secure a conviction on the former trial, and no mistake or false step now on the part of the prosecuting attorneys will be lightly overlooked. It is of the first importance that care should be exercised in the selection of a jury. To many observers it has seemed that not so much thought and caution were shown in choosing the men to try McQuade as were put forth when the jurymen in the Jachne case were secured. The task of obtaining jurors acceptable to both sides, under the limitations laid down by the law, has been made harder by the wide attention drawn to the first trial and the spreading of the testimony before the public. Thereby the minds of many, doubtless, have been thoroughly made up as to the guilt of the accused man. The number of challeages is limited, and in exercising the right of challenge no error must be made by the District-Attorney by which an objectionable man may be left in the jury-box when the case is regularly opened.

Then, in presenting the evidence every weak point (if there are any such) must be strengthened, and the whole case put in such shape that if a jury of reasonable intelligence is selected there can be no hesitation is voting for conviction on the first ballot. There are some matters in which corroborative testimony can probably be brought forward, while it is practically certain that the defence can be made no stronger. Actual proof of the payment of money is out of the question in a case like this. The work has been done to skilfully. But the circumstantial evidence can be made so strong that no jury shall dare do otherwise than convict.

An important duty, too, rests upon the Recorder. The jurors who favored McQuade's acquittal admit that they did so, not because they believed him innocent, but largely because of the Recorder's charge that the testimony of Fullgraff and Duffy could be thrown out entirely if they so chose. But the testimony of Fullgraft and Duffy, while of course their credibility as witnesses is affected by the fact that they were accomplices and that one of them admitted that he had been guilty of perjury, is highly important in the chain of circumstantial evidence which is drawn about the defendant. As such it would seem that the jury were bound to consider it. It is to be hoped that the Recorder will not again make lean backward. It would be a public calamity if there should be another failure of justice in the case of McQuade, for if McQuade is not convicted it is hardly to be expected that any of Jachne's associates will be sent to share his fate. The District-Attorney, the Judge and the jury have a grave duty and a serious responsibility before them, and no failure or shrinking from it can be tolerated.

GAMBLING TRANSACTIONS.

The Chicago Board of Trade has surprised many dealers and disgusted some gamblers by prohibiting the put and call business. A more wholesome opinion is evinced by this step than prevailed in the same body some years ago, when a law of Illinois against gambling contracts was resisted by the grain operators. is it not possible that in this respect the dealers of Chicago are setting an example which might profitably be followed by dealers in the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and the Stock Exchange of New-York ? "Is it not practicable and is it not high time to make some change for the purpose of diminishing as far as possible the purely gambling transactions which are so mjurious to legitimate business, which have brought so many to ruin, and which lead some unsophisticated country people to consider the great business exchanges the biggest and most harmful gambling houses in the

It will be said, of course, that gambling in tocks or in products cannot be wholly stopped. That is true; legitimate trade could not be carried on without methods which it is possible for individuals to use, in spite of reasonable restrictions, for purely gambling purposes. But s it not right to limit the evil as far as practicable? Do not members who have a legitimate business for customers who are not gamblers realize that it is both expedient and their duty to do what can properly be done to that end ? The State cannot prevent house-breaking or murder, prostitution or fare playing, but it enacts laws which enable right-thinking citizens and officers of law to restrain crimes and vices in a measure, and in so doing only performs its duty. Is it enough for the great exchanges to plead that they cannot secure absolute observance of any rules against gambling in stocks

There have been many failures, not a few defalcations, many flights and some suicides, within the past year, directly due to the gambling transactions to which the open doors of the great exchanges invite men who are trusted with the money of others. The whole world knows that this temptation sweeps from the path of honor and of useful industry a host of men every year. Members of the exchanges do not clear their consciences when they say : "This sort of thing cannot be wholly stopped, and therefore we will do nothing to limit it. The freedom in transactions which is necessary for the success of legitimate commerce and trade cannot be preserved without permitting dealings which persons can make with no other aim than to bet on the rise or fall of prices. Prevention of gambling would therefore, hinder legitimate trade." Is that a reply more satisfactory than the ancient answer, "Am I my brother's keeper ?" If there is possible a proper restraint of practices which lead thousands into ruin and crime, should not the honorable members of the ex-

THE CORTLAND CONVENTION. A convention will be held at Cortland tomorrow for the purpose of organizing a State Temperance Republican League. It has been arranged by the Anti-Saloon Republican organization, and is intended to be the initial step in a movement which aims at temperance reform through the Republican party. The Cortland convention will be attended by a considerable number of prominent public men and the churches will be well represented. The antisaloon project may be said to have passed already beyond the experimental stage. It has demonstrated the existence of a large number of Republicans who, while they cannot be induced to abandon their party by the illusory inducements which the Prohibitionists hold out, are profoundly convinced of the need of temperance reform, and have welcomed heartily this opportunity to begin practical work for a cause they have at heart.

These Republicans clearly perceive the possibilities of the auti-saloon movement, and are prepared to do their part toward securing the best that can be attained by concentrated action within the party. They realize the flimsiness of the pretences upon which the Prohibitionists rely, that the control of the party is vested in an element opposed to temperance. They know that the spirit of reform has been dominant in the Republican party wherever its bone and sinew have done their full duty, and they do not admit that it has become impossible for the same element to assert itself successfully in directing the course of the organization. It is to this work that the Cortland convention will address itself. In another part of to-day's TRIBUNE appear some comments of Judge Davis and Mr. Griffin upon the outlook. The tirst-named points out one practical step toward temperance reform in the repeal of the mandamus law. The new League once fully organized a definite programme will of course be laid down, and when the next Legislature meets the influence of an enlightened and organized public opinion will be brought to bear upon that body for the furtherance of the measures already demanded by the people of New-York, and for the advancement of the cause of temperance generally.

THE CITY'S WATER FRONT.

One of the annually recurring questions at Albany is that of legislation affecting the Dock Department. The administration of this important branch of the city government has long been unsatisfactory. It has wholly failed to meet the public demand for the proper care and improvement of the water front. There nave been some signs of improvement recently but while the Department remains in its present semi-independent condition there is small probability of its satisfying the public needs. The proposition to subject it to the scrutiny of the Board of Estimate is a wise one, and although the exigencies of Democratic politics may delay the reform, it is certain to be accomplished in the end.

New-York is a commercial city, and plans for facilitating and rendering inexpeasive the operations of commerce ought to be the chief care of its citizens. But apparently almost every other subject receives greater attention. The total available water front of the city is twenty-four and three-quarter miles, of which only a small part has been properly improved. With all this great water front commerce is being constantly driven across to the New-Jersey shore and to Long Island, for lack of proper facilities at reasonable rates on the shores of Manhattan Island. Advantages in point of location, means of communication with the interior and along the scaboard, and the excellence and extent of the harbor, should have enabled New-York to make a very signal gain in its toreign and domestic trade during the last three decades. But as a matter of fact in comparison with Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimere the city has only maintained its relative position in controlling the foreign comnerce of the country, while its positi domestic trade is less certain. This is largely due to the lack of proper terminal facilities and the excessive cost of handling goods here.

Some merchants now sell by sample in rity and ship goods from the factories where they are produced to the point of final delivery. In this way they avoid terminal charges in New-York. One of the heaviest of these charges is the cost of trucking. All merchandise has to be removed from the water front to warehouses in trucks and then returned or sent to a depot in the same manner. As the piers of the great transportation companies are crowded into a comparatively small space on the North River, West-st. is crowded with tracks a good part of the time. Owing to the crowded condition of the streets it costs 25 per cent more to run a truck now than it did a few years ago. A careful estimate based on the number of trucks in use by wholesale houses places the cost to them of transferring their goods in this way at \$25,000,000 annually This is an enormous tax to impose on the commerce of the city. By a proper use of the water front the greater part of this sum could be saved.

Improvements in other directions are also needed. The completion of the Harlem River enlargement, by offering facilities for warehouses on the water front in connection with the railroads, will be of great advantage to the city. One railroad with its terminus on the Jersey shore now pays \$300,000 a year for handling freight in the harpor. Considering the number of roads on that side of the river, it would seem that the completion of the tunnel under the river, which was begun some years ago, ought to be a matter of great interest to them. These questions concerning terminal charges and the improvement of the water front demand earnest consideration from those in authority. They have been too long neglected.

DISASTER THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

The mining disaster at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in which thirty men were seriously burned and otherwise injured, was of a kind very difficult to prevent. A disused working in the mine was known to generate gas in dangerous quantities when there was much water in the lower levels. To protect the mine the owners had this working closed by a heavy door, and on this door they had printed a warning notice against entrance to the gallery. Yet at a time when every man at work knew that the conditions were specially favorable to the generation of fire-damp in this old working, one of the miners deliberately walked into it with his lighted lamp, and so produced the explosion which did so much mischief. The author of the disaster has died of his injuries. but in his last moments he attempted to explain his action. All he could say was that he had forgotten all about the danger, and that he opened the door without looking at the notice. But how can men ever be safe when working under risks of any kind in company with comrades capable of such muddle-headedness ?

As a rule when accidents occur in mines the public are disposed to suspect the owners of culpable negligence. No doubt a penny-wise economy often has hindered the adoption of proper sufeguards, and sometimes fatal results have followed. But the case before us is only one of a class which must be fairly considered.

changes see to it that such a restriction is It is unfortunately a fact that miners often become almost incredibly careless, not only exposing their own lives but the lives of scores of their fellow-workmen, by their perversity or stupid apathy. And it is not clear how mineowners can effectually protect their employes against accidents so originating. There must be some reliance upon the common sense and self-regard of the men themselves. They cannot at every turn be hedged in with precautions as if they were children. Unhappily many of them are quite as reckless as any children, and even more stubborn in doing things their own way, no matter how foolish and dangerous that way may be. In the present instance every one of the thirty injured men might have been killed on the spot, but it is doubtful whether realization of such a possibility would have much deterrent effect apon the kind of men who take lighted lamps into "gassy" workings and do the various other idiotic things which produce death and havee in all manner of callings.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. With money still coming from Europe, and no material change in the volume of home or foreign trade, the stock market last week was in a nervous and hesitating state. This is because speculation in some securities has burned itself out, all the actual or probable improvement baying already been discounted in the advance in prices, and as men begin to realize the fact they try to realize profits also. This was true as to a number of stocks last week, and the question now is how many will have to get into new hands before the uncertainty can pass. This state of things usually follows an active speculation in the wildcars of the Street, and the signs of its coming have been noticed for several weeks. Especial activity in some non-dividend payers was the feature last week, and Reading rose 834 on the reported completion of a plan of reorganization; Lake Shore rose 258 on the promise of a dividend; Texas Pacific rose 2, and some others made small advances. But the excitement in West Point culminated on Tuesday at 7714, and it closed the week at 72; Memphis and Charleston declined 61s and Minneapolis preferred 31s, while the selling of dividend paying stocks caused declines of 258 in Burlington and Quincy, 2 in lilinois Central and as much in Alton, and thirty-five out of sixty active stocks closed lower than on the previous Saturday. The average, \$70.82, was but little lower, owever, and the tone at the close was rather stronger. There has been no evidence of a general

withdrawal of foreign money invested in speculation here. Indeed, the continued shipments of gold, of which \$1,000,000 was started during the week, and \$600,000 arrived on Saturday, ndicate that no such withdrawal is in progress. The trade reports for October show an excess of merchandise exports over imports of \$14.861,245, but for three previous months there had been an excess of imports, and for the previous nine months an excess of \$12,600,000. The month's accruing interest due abroad, with undervaluations, insurance and other charges, would leave little if any money due to this side on the trade accounts of October alone. Had there been any considerable withdrawal of foreign capital, therefore, the movement of gold would have been outward, whereas the net imports of gold for October were \$5,148,983. In November the net imports of gold at New York have already been about \$7,000,000; the increase in merchandise imports here has been \$2,123,191, or 7 per cent for four weeks, while the increase in produce exports for four weeks has been 82,998,050, or 16.4 per cent over last year. At that rate the aggregate exports for the month from all ports would exceed imports about \$17,700,000, and the most but not the whole of the uet imports of gold might be attributed to merchandise balances. It seems that Europe is not yet drawing the whole of the accruing interest due from this side; still less withdrawing much of the capital embarked in American speculations.

The Treasury has been taking in gold, gaining \$2,000,000 for the week, against issues of certificates at other points, and the issue of silver certificates increased \$1,700,000, while the stock of silver increased only \$300,000. and the legal-tender circulation only \$200,000. No less than \$1,764,500 was deposited for bonds withdrawn, in excess of bonds deposited for bank circulation. An unusual change in the direction of payments to the Custom House here is noted; gold and gold certificates had been steadily declining in use for some weeks, but suddenly increased in use to 72.5 per cent of the whole; legal tenders had been rising, but suddenly decreased to 15.6 per cent of the whole, and silver and silver certificates had been rising, but declined to 11.9 per cent of the whole. The announcement that \$2 certificates will be ready for free issue this week promises a further expansion of the silver certificates, which have already increased \$4.755,000 during this month. Activity in business is supposed by Congressmen to call for more currency, but the volume of trade indicated by exchanges at thirty-one cities was a little less last week than for the corresponding week last year, and 8.3 per cent less for

the previous week. Prices of products do not generally advance, though the currency expands. Another attempted boom in wheat collapsed last week. though the close was only a quarter of a cent below that of the previous week. Corn rose a cent, the supply being considered not too large. and oats a quart r. Pork sympathized with corn, rising 37 cents per barrel, and lard rose a sixteenth. Buttst, cheese and eggs were steady and cotto i . nchanged, in spite of speculative efforts; the stock at ports and interior towns has risen to 1,285,966 bales, against 1.196,143 last year, and the receiots last week showed an increase of 20,000 bales. Cotton print cloths declined a shade. Coffee had a buoyant turn, but closed weak; oil mounted to 79 but fell below 78, and sugar was firm without advance. No change is noted in coal, iron. steel or copper; tin is 20 cents lower per 100 pounds, and lead 10 cents higher. The remarkable advance in silver has oeen interrupted by a reaction, and the week shows a loss of nearly a cent per ounce.

The near approach of the session of Congress will not be overlooked by the weather-wise, Aiready papers tell of the intentions of members who are going to cut down the tariff, regulate the railroads, recover the land grants, reform the currency, and alter things generally. Being moved by tate elections to consider some radical change necessary to their political welfare, each man insists that the particular change that is indispensable is the one he has publicly advocated. There is likely to be much wild talk early in the session, and possibly some reckless action that will not help the general prosperity.

COLLEGE BOYS' RIGHTS INVADED.

A dispatch from Carlisle, Penn., says that a suit for \$10,000 damages has been brought against the facnity of Dickinson College because of the expuision of one Hill, a student, and that similar suits will be begun by the parents of three other boys whose presence in the college has been dispensed with. It will be of interest to the authorities of other cotleges in Pennsylvania to note the outcome of these suits; and it is to be hoped that they really have

been or will be brought, and that they will come

The Philadelphia Times of November 12 gives an interesting little account of a series of incidents that took place in the college and of which it is safe to assume these expulsions were the result. A freshman was unpopular in his own class and was hazed by members of it. How serious the hazing was is not stated; but his fraternity made the grievance their own and sent a message to the freshmen saying that the matter would be brought before the faculty. This unseemly interference naturally roused the indignation of the noble who accordingly broke into vonths. chapel at night with long ladders and posted two large crayon cartoons on the walls, where they hung during prayers the next morning. This did not appease their indignation: for during the day there were numerous disturbances, and severa recitations were interrupted by students who gathered under the windows and vociferously expressed their sentiments regarding the obnoxious freshman and his fraternity.

In the evening the faculty met in the president's office, and members of the freshman class were called and examined. Meanwhile a large crowd gathered in the campus and by singing, cheering, "cawing" like crows and yelling, seriously interfered with the proceedings. Janitors were sent among them and some of the professors took note of the leaders from the windows. This espionage was felt to be insulting; stone-throwing was begun, and the windows of the room in which the faculty were assembled were broken. Eight of the freshmen implicated-whether in the hazing or the rioting is not stated-were suspended for a month and threatened with expulsion if the matter were not adjusted by that time.

This outrageous invasion of students' rights was not to be endured by men who, within those same walls, had seen a woman publicly insuited for daring to compete with men in oratory and had been permitted with impunity to utter bloodthirsty threats against the faculty if their delicacy were affronted by the presence of colored classmate; so an indignation meeting was held in the chapel, and a petition praying for the remission of the sentence was prepared and signed by all the students, this being reinforced by a threat that the freshmen would leave the college in a body if the "pray r" was not granted,

Evidently the petition was not granted in regard to four of the students; and now, such arguments as they had used having failed, appeal is made to the law. Why parents should feel that boys who could behave as these seem to have done are injured by being sent home to be spauked -since spanking is not considered a legitimate part of college discipline—is a puzzle to the outside observer; and certainty no jury will believe that there was anything about them that could be damaged to the value of ten thousand cents.

No won ler the Municipal Council of Paris has put in a plea for mercy in behalf of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. It will be a dark day for many European cities when their outlaws no longer find a safe harbor of refuge here.

The plan to raise the tracks of the Pennsyl vania Railroad in Jersey City is a most excellent ene. Railroad crossings at grade in cities have en a fruitful source of loss of life and should not be permitted. In I'n land, as is well known. no crossin s at grade are allowed in city or coun try. In our much less thickly populated rural istricts there is less necessity for this precaution; but within city limits there is no excuse for such crossings. The elevation of the Pennsylvania tracks will cost nearly a million dollars, but it will be a wise expenditure. The city will be called on to co-operate in the work to some extent -by lowering the grade of certain streets, etc .and it should do so willingly.

Senator Beck's suggestion that Mr. Carlisle hould remain in the Speaker's chair and select an impartial Committee on Elections coes far beyond any Republican demand. We are all willing that there should be some Democratic Representatives on the committee. For a Democratic Speaker to appoint a committee exclusively of Republicans would be more generous than we have any right to

The oleomargarine men are clamoring against the "monopolistic" features of the law taxing their goods. We have an idea that this Nation by a large majority, is willing that the cows should enjoy a complete monopoly of butter-production.

and yet the untutored four-legged savage still turns up now and then just over her borders. A lesty panther whose health and appetite would aprear to be good is now engaged in painting a portion of the uplands of Ulster County a vivid red. He is understood to be partial to young porkers and ten er chickens, and in consequen the owners of those animals are sitting up nights keeping watch over their pens and coops with loaded guns. "The Kingston Freeman" reports that "excitement prevails all along the Marlborough Mountains, and until the animal is captured there will be no peace there." lisguise the fact as we may, ours is a young

Ex-Senator McDonald says that his opinion of President Cleveland "has been improved by contact." Probably he is now ready to call him "justum et tenacem propositi virum."

Dr. Bartol in his Thanksgiving sermon exposed the hypocrisy and duplicity of a reform Administration that did not free itself from the taint of "The New-York Pan-Electric statesmanship. Times," whose venality was demonstrated in Judge Ranney's scathing report, with characteristic assurance accuses the preacher of holding Bell Telepone stock and of being corruptly influenced!

An intermittent war on the concert saloons and such places of vicious resort does little good. An uncompromising, persistent and unflinching war would do much to break them up.

The President, it is generally reported, will ecommend in his next message wholesale tariff reductions. He will virtually advocate free trade. Naturally he will do this. The Civil Service hurdygurdy has been worn out. Some new music mus be ground out, and as the President still retains a sneaking for ness for the Independents, he hopes to obtain their support by vigorously turning the revenue reform crank.

As the less of two evils the proposed "Pawners Bank" in Chicago is to be preferred to the shop of the three gilt balls. But it is to be regretted that need exists for such an institution. The sav ings bank is the proper concern to patronize,

The new naval contractors will have this great dvantage over John Roach. The next Secretary of the Navy, who will be a Republican, will not reject their work, declare their contracts void and drive them into bankruptcy merely becausthey received the contracts from a Democrati

Considering the awful time Mr. Bayard has had in filling-or trying to fill-the diplomatic posts already existing, the Foreign Affairs Committee's pian to extend and enlarge that service looks like piece of studied inhumanity, of which an Apache "buck" ought to be ashamed.

The President keeps his rudder true; but t is the rudder of the water-logged, unseaworthy Democratic ship.

Colonel Morrison's reported intention to renew his assault upon the tariff as soon as Congress re assembles may be regarded as a despairing kick at the under side of a coffin lid. But the lid will stay on all the same, and be nailed down with nails of Pennsylvania fron.

Civil Service reform is a confidence game by which the President has imposed upon the credulity of our friends the Mugwump enemy.

Representative Mills, of Texas, says that the people in Congress engaged in the fight for free-trade "are enlisted for the war." Well, hardly. Some of them will presently be mustered out,

willy-nilly, by their constituents. If you don't believe it, ask Morrison and Hurd.

PERSONAL.

Governor-elect Louisbury, of Connecticut, has rented a house in Hartford for the winter. He is a man of domestic tastes and objects to hotel life. Connecticut provides no official residence for her

Two of the last political entries in the late Lord Shaftesbury's diary were dated Pebruary 25 and June 9, 1884. The former ran: "Sir S. Northeots moved a Vote of Censure in the House of Commons, which is 'milk and water.' Simultaneously, Lord Salisbury moves one in House of Lords, which is all of it 'gin and bitters.' " The latter said: is all of it 'gin and bitters.' The latter said:
"Have just seen defeat of Government on Budget by
Conservatives and Parnellites united; an act of folly
amounting to wickedness. God is not in all their
thoughts, nor the country either. All seek their own,
and their own is party spirit, momentary triumph,
political hatred, and the indulgence of low, personal
and unpatriotic passion."

Mrs. Kate Chase is at Washington, endeavoring to dispose of her country place near that city.

Two stained-glass windows, in honor of the Princess Beatrice and the late Duke of Albany, have been placed in the Guildhall at Windsor. Work on the Philadelphia memorial to the late John Weish drags sadiyt, scrited by business men for the purpose, and they decided to spend it in improving the central plot of declaied to spend it in improving the central plot of the West Park Concourse, to form a fitting approach to Memorial Hall, and the city was expected to ap-propriate \$50,000 for completing the Concourse. The Councils have only granted \$10,000, hower, and by such a dribbling policy will prolong the work through many years and make it far more costly than it need be. The work being done at private ex-pense, however, is making fine progress.

pense. however, is making the progress.

Sir Arthur Aylmer, who has lately cut a figure
in the divorce court, is the fourth baronet of this
name and title within a few years. When Sir Gerald
Aylmer died he was succeeded by his son, Sir Justin; Ayimer died ne was succeeded by his son, Sir Justin; he in turn died from a fall from a bleyele at Cambridge, and was succeeded by his great-uncle, a very old man, whose son is the Arthur Percy Fitzgerald who has just cloped to this country.

Speaking of the late Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton,

"The Christian Intelligencer" says that a new and wide avenue of usefulness was just opening before him in the popularization of theology. Princeton ladies a couple of years ago induced him to give them talks on "Presbyterian doctrine." This led to a similar engagement at Philadelphia, and this winter at Orange, and calls from all parts of the country with growing crowds of hearers, including men as well as women. He could make a "dogma as interesting and brilliant as a fairy tale.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Colonel "Pat" Donan has looked over Honduras and concludes that it is the last place that an American should seek for an investment. "It has valuable mines," he says, "but they are inaccessible. There are no roads, and for many miles the only means of travel you have is on the back of an Indian carrier, who journeys over a path on the very backbone of the earth, often not wider than two feet, and where, if he were to step askle, it would be over precipiess a thousand feet high. There are telegraph lines through the country, but they belong to the Government, and were established for military purposes. The topography is too rough for ratiroad purposes, and I do not think that foreign investors, however much they may be encouraged by President Bogran, will be liable to place their money in the country. There are Americans there now, but I cannot say how well they are

"So you want my daughter!" queried a Chicago capitalist, as the young man fluished his address and stood with foided arms.

"I do."

"Ethel is used to luxury, you know?"

"Yes, sir; and she shall have all that heart caft with."

"Yes, sir, and she shall have an interest wish."

"But you are a poor young man, just making a start in Dakota."

"Am I. I guess not. Our county has issued bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for internal improvements, I am county treasurer and let all the contracts." "Take her, William, and remember that integrity is the keynote to success."—(Boston Budget.

"Canada Bill." said a confidence man the other day, "was the greatest monte man and cross-roader that we ever had in this country. He died at Scran ton. Penn., and I remember his funeral very well. We went out to the graveyard with the body, and just as the coffin was being lowered into the grave one of the party broke out: 'Fil bet a hundred to fifty he's not in the box!' and there wasn't a man to take it. 'For,' said another, 'I've known him to get out of as tight places as that,' 'Bill' was known from one end of the country to the other. It was a story generally circulated just before his death that he had offered a railroad corporation \$25,000 a year for the privilege of playing monte and doing 'con. work generally, and guaranteeing to tackle no passengers but ministers."

New-York city is considerable of a metropolis, and yet the untutored four-legged savage still arms up now and then just over her borders. A sty panther whose health and appetite would

A. Boozer was married to a Miss Weatherhead In Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago. It was probable that the latter cheerfully surrendered her name; but there should be no objection to the former applying to the Legislature for a change of name. Say's "The Boston Transcript": "It is estimated

that 7,000 New-York children are kept out of school by the lack of proper accommodation. Well, if they do not learn to read they will be spared the misfortune of having to read the sensational dailies of Gotham. There is no loss without its equivalent to read, and some of them are so unfortunate as t read nothing but Mugwump papers. From which it is evident that there is no gain without its equivalent loss.

No Place Like Home.-Chicago Damsel-Isn't that moon too lovely for anything!
Boston Maiden-Ye-es, it is rather nice; but you should see the moon in Boston.—(Chicago Rambler.

Talbot Burke is a young man of this city who seems to have a decided talent for describing a side of New York life which is but little known, because it is so common. His sketches of New York boy life published a couple of years ago was a faithful picture of the young street gamin with his inevitable faults, but also with his occasional virtues. Mr. Burke has ventured in the same field again, by publishing a series of sketches entitled, "Pingleton, or Queer People I have Met." These sketches are perhaps a too obvious imitation of the "Pickwick Papers." but aside from that they will prove entertaining to those who desire to study the street life of New-York. In this nother world there will be found little that is practical or elevated; but a compre-hension of its character is necessary to all who wish to understand the many sided life of the city either

as students or philanthropists.
Henry M. Stanley attended a meeting in London. called to raise money for a memorial to Gordon. No end of great city merchants were there. Stanley in a speech told them that they would not do anything worth doing to keep Gordon's memory green. They putting their hands in their pockets and taking out money, they would never do it; and they didn't.

A Philadelphia clergyman on Sunday took for the subject of his sermion, "What's in the Bible?" There will be found in a great many Bibles about this time of year nearcy a quarter peck of fail leaves, but the reverend gentleman dad not alinde to this fact. Neither did he say anything about the spectacles, recipes for making blackberry jam, cough medicines and soap, time-stained letters and dried herbs, which are frequently found in the Bible.—(Norristown Herald.

A COMICO-PHILOSOPHIC VIEW OF ONE MATTER

A COMICO-PHILOSOPHIC VIEW OF ONE MATTER From The News. York Sun (Dem.)
One of the arguments justifying Mr. Blaine's refusal to shake hands with Mr. Edmands is that no man can consistently shake hands with another who has denounced him as dishouest, as Mr. Edmands had done within a week of their meeting.

This is a sound proposition. But doesn't Mr. Edmands's offer to shake names with Mr. Blaine indicate that he did not actually believe that Mr. Blaine was dishonest? It seems to us that Mr. Edmands's effort savored much more of a request for forgiveness than of mere willingness to overlook the sins that had prevented him from making a speech in 1834.

AND A STRICTLY PRACTICAL VIEW OF ANOTHER

AND A STRICTLY PRACTICAL VIEW OF ANOTHER

How gently, sweetly, gradually, but surely does the airy concett of "permicious activity" materialize into the solid old Democratic doctrine " to the victors belong the spoils?"

NEEDLESSLY EXPOSED TO HARM.
From The Nervich (Coan.) Sulletia.
Senator Edmunds is suffering from a severe attack of

Labouchere tells the English Liberals that the time has come when a programme must be substituted for a name. Mr. Labouchere could have truthra by said the same thing if he had been writing to the Democrats of America. ADVICE SUITED TO AMERICAN LATITUDES.

A CASE OF MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

From The Bultimore American: "When I a running for office I would accept the devil's vote, at thank him for it." Mayor Harrison ought to take considerable consolation in the fact that if the prince of darness had a vote it would always be east for Harrison.